

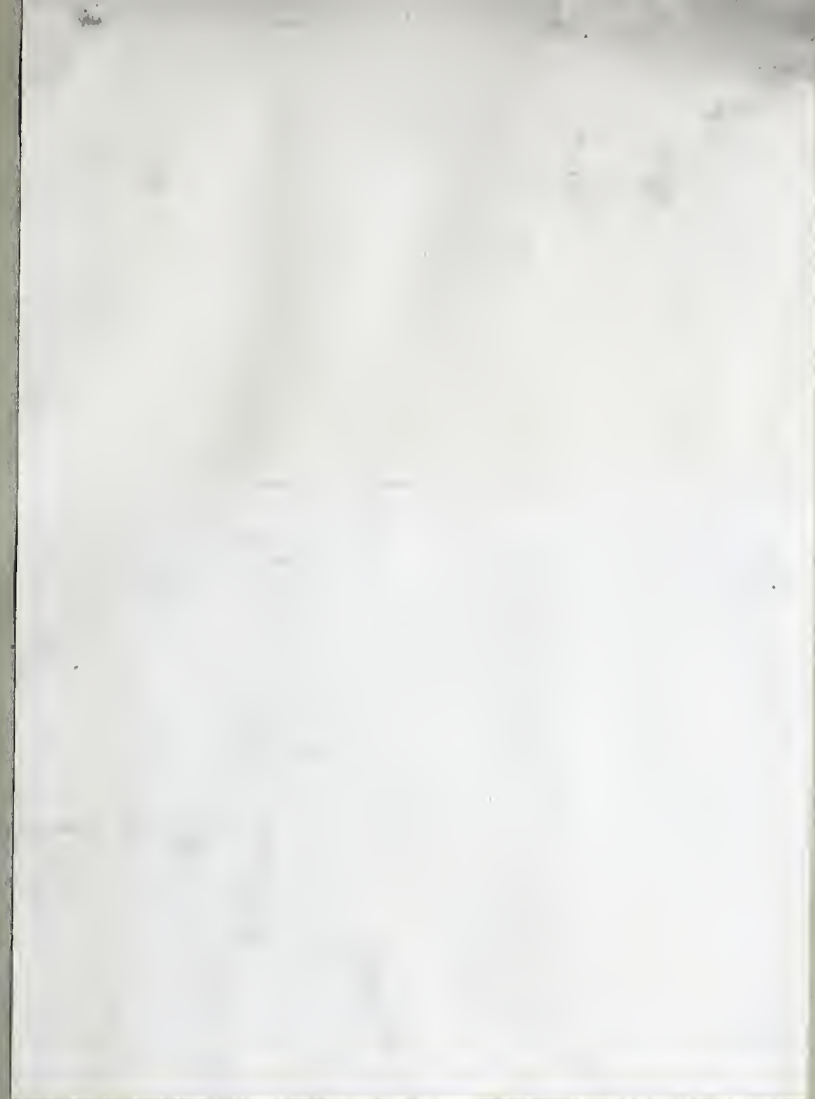


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**A VALUABLE WORK.**—Reuben F. Brown, Esq., has now on exhibition in his office, in this place, a connected draft or map of official surveys of Union county which is not only a skillful piece of work but it is a matter of county record that should be deposited in some safe place where it could not be lost and could easily be referred to when needed. The map shows the original surveys of the different tracts throughout the whole county, commencing from 1755, when the first land was taken up, to the present time, together with the original courses and distances, warrantees' names, number of acres, date of warrants and date of original surveys. The work must have taken him years to outline and secure the exact information. All the streams are carefully drawn off and the whole county is so clearly marked that one can see at a glance any point he wishes to find. The map covers nearly one side of his office, being 56 inches in width by 96 inches in length. It is enclosed in a handsome oak frame and heavy glass, the former of itself being quite a curiosity. This frame was made by Mr. Samuel S. Waldron and is beautifully carved. It is entirely hand work, and speaks well for him as a mechanic and carver. The whole work is a specimen of art that ought to be in the possession of the county. If not purchased by the county it will probably pass into the hands of the State, as it is a matter of record that is not only valuable now but in years to come will doubtless be far more so.

From, *Journal*  
*Leedsburg R.*

Date, *May 17/95* *oe*

## ONE CENTURY AGO.

### Graphic Sketch of Interesting Local History.

BY J. MERRILL LINN, ESQ.

Buffalo Valley's Eminent Historian Contributes an Interesting Article upon Local History—Early Settlers, Who they were, Where they came from, their Manners and Customs.

Out on the old Germantown Road, about the corner of Fisher's Lane and Germantown avenue, there yet stands an old rambling place, called the Toland House. It was built about 1740—and of that old style where the cornice of the eaves is continued across the gabled sides. Now the grading of the avenue makes a descent of two or three steps into the neglected lawn.

Two hundred years ago, in the autumn of 1683, Francis Daniel Pastorius, the friend of William Penn, as agent for the Frankfort Company, took up a tract of five thousand or six thousand acres, and led his colony out to settle there, when the Germantown road was but an Indian path. The colony was from about Creffield, and generally from Germany and Holland, of the Quaker, Menonite and Dunker persuasion, re-

ligiously.

One hundred years later, in 1783, there is a guest visiting at the Toland House in whom we are interested. The house was then occupied by the family of Captain John Miller, of Colonel Magaw's Fifth Batallion—who received a mortal wound just as the British forces closed in on them at Fort Washington, on the 16th of November, 1776, and compelled them to surrender. Now, British and Hessians were sailing away from New York, peace having been declared, with the independence of the United States of America. Our guest is a handsome man, of genteel habit, courteous address and cultivated manners, of the age of twenty-nine years. Perhaps to beguile the hours of some weary rainy day, on one of the diamond panes of the window of one of the Toland House, with his diamond ring, he has sketched an admirable equestrian likeness of Frederick the Great, on the lower margin he has written: "M. J. Ellinckhuysen, fecit, 1783, Philadelphia," in most beautiful chirography. The glass of the windows were 8x10, and this one, fortunately, preserved. Mr. Toland, about fifty years ago, had removed and framed for preservation. (Pa. Mag., Vol. v, page 247).

Mathias Joseph Ellinckhuysen was the son of Barón Carl Ellinckhuysen, a merchant of Rotterdam. The latter, through a commercial agent, Peter Borger, purchased the town site of Lewisburg of George Derr, the son of Ludwig (Anglicised Lewis) Derr, and giving his son a rich outfit in goods and furniture—Mathias

Joseph arrived in Lewisburg in the year 1790, with his wife, Clara Helena. They were of the short stature of the Holland Dutch, spoke the Low Dutch language, and brought with them the graceful accomplishment of skating. With their high, turned up skates (when I was a boy the "high dutch" skates were still in use) they had brought that delightful reminiscence from their lovely native City of Rotterdam—the City of Canals on the banks of the beautiful Maese. Clara Helena was slightly pock-marked, but very ladylike in her manners—and she and husband, during the two winters they were here together, visited the neighboring places upon their skates—the wonder and the admiration of the people of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. They built a house on the lot on the corner of Water and St. Louis streets, and established a ferry across the river just above the dam, known as long as he lived as Ellinckhuysen's Ferry. He lived a fast and gay life here among the people, who were well off and highly educated. That it is the same M. J. Ellinckhuysen that was the guest at the Toland House receives added proof in the fact that he was skilled in drawing, and it was his pleasure and amusement to make many sketches of the scenes and people amidst whom he lived.

About the same time, May, 1790, Josiah Haines and John Thornburgh built a store at "Derr's Town," as it was called. (Macy's Journal, Meginness, page 13). Ellinckhuysen died on the 17th of July, 1792. His widow, Clara Helena afterwards mar-



ried Thornburgh, who died shortly after, and she buried him beside her Mathias Joseph, and marrying a Mr. More, emigrated to Erie county. I remember well the graves of these two husbands, enclosed by a brick wall, beneath a stately wild cherry tree, in the graveyard where the Presbyterian church now stands—about where the southeastern pilaster of the entrance has its foundation—and the two upright blue grained marble stones which she had set to those she had buried there. The inscription on one of them is: "Here lies the body Mathias Joseph Ellinckhuysen, who departed this life July 17, 1792, age thirty-eight years and three months."

"Since it is that we all must die,  
And death no one doth spare;  
So let us all to Jesus fly,  
And seek for refuge there."

Martin Hahn's stone house, down by the river, was the hotel of the embryo city. Its vast pile of stone was quarried from a bold limestone bluff which projected just below the abutment of the old bridge at the foot of Market street. At the rear of the stone house was a long brick two-storied dining room and kitchen, and, if Martin will permit the curious one to go to his upstairs rooms, he will see the remains of the elaborate finish of the house in the wooden cornice of the ceilings, the closets between the jambs of the chimneys, with many strange devices, the sliding leaflet in the closet of the front corner room. The old stone ware-house opposite was built out of the same quarry, as also the stone part of the stuccoed house in which Mr. Haupt lives.

and the stone kitchen at the rear of Mrs. Murray Nesbit's house.

From the Hahn house the ground sloped down to the river shore to Ellinckhuysen's Ferry landing, where at the foot of the limestone bluff was built the old Trading Post. Long before even Ludwig Derr came here, a century at least, that limestone bluff was a well known point in the river for the Indian traders, and a coveted location, and there is a tradition of a prophecy that it would be a place of the future.

More than twenty years ago Judge Maclay told me that when he was a boy he played among the foundations of the Trading Post—and Martin Hahn says that they were there in his recollection. I remember the remains of two lime kilns which were built in the bank below Professor Perrine's house—and played Indian and Robinson Crusoe many a time—and fished off the high rock, now sadly diminished, at the head of the wharf—and we went in swimming there with impunity.

Just below Martin Hahn's house, and adjoining and in front of the present brick building—whose cellar is a curiosity now, and the scene of many a wild story, told in my boyhood, of gambling and dissipation—stood Wm. William's store, built before Ellinckhuysen came here. There Miss Irvin kept school in the late Miss Mary Spyker's girlhood—who told me that they were kept in subjection by the *spooks* in the untenanted house of Ellinckhuysen, adjoining below. The house of Ellinckhuysen, as I remember it had a stone cellar kitchen, the first floor on a level

the ground behind it. Before its broad upper porch was a lovely and beautiful scene—the river and the woods. A great oak forest crowded Martin Hahn's house while yet it was being built. At what would be the first pier of the old bridge was a wooded island—indeed, they cut the wood from it and dug down its upper end to build the pier. The mouth of the creek came out at the factory, and outside was a long island of several acres, richly wooded with maple, the source of fire wood for many years within Martin's memory—and in the waters which laved its shores the salmon loved to gather.

Across the river there was a long wood-clothed island, about a span from shore, reaching from below the old cross-cut above to Mr. Nesbit's farm, and on the shore there was the old Indian mound, where many a relic has been picked up, as year by year it has been washed away. The shore of the river, on this side, thickly wooded too, ran out far beyond the buttress of the gas house lot. Looking northward, out-topping the Muncy range which circled until it met Montour's Ridge, the angling point of North Mountain, 40 miles away could be seen, and the Shamokin Ridge from Blue Hill continued to circle westward. Across the river the deep dense pine forests spread away out eastward until its dark green softened into the lighter blue of Montour, and the banks of the shore were clothed with the rich color of the sumac.

The lot upon which is the dwelling of Mrs. Murray Nesbit

is situated in the town place is 341. That and lot No. 6, on which is now the office of the JOURNAL, was conveyed by Ludwig Derr, then in Philadelphia, October 5, 1785, to Francis Geise, for 41*L.*—we presume Pennsylvania currency, \$2.66, which would be the equivalent of \$109.00. Francis Geise sold both lots to Peter Seidel, January, 24, 1793, for \$209.00—and Seidel sold the lot No. 341 to James Black for \$800—April 22, 1785, just one hundred years ago. It must have been built on at that time, and there was a big boom in lots. The deed from Ludwig Derr contained the appurtenant "the privilege of a landing place on the bank of the river opposite to and of the same breadth of lot No. 341, being 66 feet."

Some one had built a stone dwelling opposite to lot No. 341, now standing disguised in the double house where Mr. Haupt resides—and at *Nisi Prius* at Sunbury, October Assizes, 1798, an ejectment was tried at the suit of James Black against James Hepburne, John Cowden, William Stedman and John Smith. This interesting suit went off on a technicality that ejectment would not lie because there was no title to the soil shown, and the remedy was mistaken. (2 Yeates, 331). William Stedman was living in the stone house. James Dunlap lived in the stone house in 1795, kept hotel and ran the ferry. In the assessment of that year he is said to be a renter to James Black.

The litigants have all gone this many a long day, and their engaging interests, but the reminiscence of the struggle brings with it the regret that the evident



original intent of the proprietor Ludwig Derr, that the river bank should not be built upon, was not carried out.

The lot on the corner of Market and Water streets, north side, below the Presbyterian church, was one of the earliest sales, and calls for low water mark as its eastern boundary. In March, 1786, George Derr and his mother sold the land between the railroad and the foot of Market street, and his mother having died in September of that year, he sold the land between the railroad and the Buffalo Creek bridge to Flavel Roan and Sankey Dixon, who had a ferry there. (Linn's Annals, 30).

In August (5th) 1795, Henry Spyker commenced building the first brick house built in Lewisburg, on the corner of Front and St. Catharine streets. It was an immense stack of brick. James S. Marsh, when he repaired it, cut out one thickness of the wall. The brick were boated here, though some were made out at Smoke Town by the Poeths. One tradition is recalled about the old building, which is that there was a fire place with a large crane in the garret, and on being asked the reason of that the builder said it was for the convenience of his wife in boiling apple butter, so that she need not carry it up when it was made.

So, the editor of the JOURNAL begins his edition here, with his office upon ground that was bought and built upon, in a year which marks the century of its existence.

J. MERRILL LINN.

## ONE CENTURY AGO.

### A Second Chapter of Interesting Local History.

#### Col. JNO. PENN'S REGIMENT

J. Merrill Linn, Esq., describes the original draft of Lewisburg—Formation of the "Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot"—Pay allowed for Bloodhounds--Maclay's Field Book.

I have before me a very ancient pass book, the field note book of William Maclay, Deputy Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, while it was yet a Province and belonged to the Proprietaries. It is marked "H," Feb. 1769. The entries which interest us particularly are as follows:—

"The land above Geo. Gabriel's old place on the West side of Susquehanna river for which Andw. Allen, Esq., has a warrant and on which Charles Willing intends an old right of 500, neither of which in my hands at making the survey. Beginning at B. Ok on the bank of the Susquehanna and by vacant hills, etc., giving courses and distances, referring to a line of John Cox's land (Gabriels) "and the old boundary and thence up the Susquehanna," surveyed the 18th day of Feb., 1769. This is near Selinsgrove.

"For the Hon'ble John Penn, Esq., on Spring Run," surveyed "24th Feb., 1869."

"For the Rev. John Ewing vid: order, Elm on Buffalo Creek, (near the iron bridge,) "and down the same. Feb. 22. 1769." This is the land late of Col. Sifer, on the river to Abram Glover's and, (but Dr. Dougall) of 1000



For Francis and Peter in pursuance of a warrant for 1000 for the Pro'ps, dated 31st of Jan. 1769-1800 at Lycoming and the residue any place in ye. new purchase. Beginning at a W. Ok on the South side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna and up the same, etc., (noting the spring at College Hill) to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, up the creek to Hickory, (Iron Bridge) across to a Pine (at the railroad near the nail works) and thence to the river, (past the front of the Cemetery to Stroheckers.) This is a draft of Lewisburg.

"For the officers of Col. Francis's Corps. Beginning at a W. Ok on the side of the Limestone Ridge, (back of Vicksburg,) "and along the same" (up as far as Young's mill above Mifflinburg.) "The above large tract was surveyed in pursuance of Order No. 1 in the new purchase on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of March A. D. 1769, and to be divided according to the agreement made or to be made among the officers." A handsome draft of these tracts on a large scale was presented to the Commissioners of Union County by Maj. Foster of the Interior department. It is framed and hangs in their office.

All these surveys, as well as others to be mentioned hereafter, are connected with the history of Pennsylvania, with the Penn family, and intimately with local history of the West Branch Valley and our own County of Union.

The Honorable John Penn was the eldest son of Richard Penn, and Deputy Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

By the death of William Penn in 1718, the proprietary rights of the province devolved on William Penn, Jr., who having died in 1720, and his son Springett also, a suit in Chancery in 1727 decided that the proprietary rights were in John, Thomas and Richard, the surviving sons of William Penn, Senior, by his second marriage, Dennis a fourth son having also died, and that the agreement of William Penn, Sr., to sell the province to the Crown for £12,000, on which £1000 had been paid was void.

John Penn, son of Richard, became Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania in November, 1763. He was born in 1728 in England, and came to the province in 1753, then of the age 25, and acted as president of the council, and ten years later, 1763, received the commission of Deputy Governor. Meantime he had been back to England, and the day of his return here was Sunday, and there was a great earthquake, severe, and accompanied by a loud roaring noise, the sky clear and a moderate wind from the Southwest, regarded as omniuous of his administration by the superstitious. We shall see.

At the time of his appointment his father was the one third proprietor of the province, his Uncle Thomas two-thirds, the latter having inherited the original John's share, who died in 1746. Upon the death of Richard, our John inherited the one-third. He went to England at his fathers death, and Richard the youngest son of Richard, was Lieutenant Governor from 1771 until 1773, when John returned and was Deputy Governor from 1773 until 1776. (15 July 1776) the

provincial convention assumed the entire control of the government. Thus our John was Deputy Governor and third part proprietor in the 'most momentous years preceeding the war of the revolution.

The spirit of the old Admiral, his great-grand father cropped out in him. He believed not in conciliating the savages, but in exterminating them. His whole administration was vigorous and warlike, and he did not hesitate issuing a proclamation offering bounties for capture, dead or alive, and for scalps.

He arrived in troublous times. It was the year of the great Pontiac war, and it was in March 1765 that the stamp act was passed, which was the immediate moving cause of the revolution. He married the daughter of Wm. Allen the chief Justice. He was of middle size, very short-sighted and reserved manners, which so often accompanies that defect.

He took the matters very philosophically when Committee of Safety shoved him off the gubernatorial chair, did not appear to take any particular interest in the struggle. He fell sometimes under suspicion with the rest of the Quakers. Once he was ordered under arrest, and to be removed to Virginia as the others had been, but was released on parole. He lived in Bucks county, and died at his home there February 1795, a hundred years ago. He was buried in Christ's church yard, but his remains were afterwards removed to England.

Now our warlike John issued a commission, as Lieut. Governor and commander in chief of the province of Pennsylvania, and

counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, to Col. Turbut Francis, "given under my hand and seal, 1764," it says. Think of William Penn, Sr. Quaker, issuing such a commission!

It goes on to say that the government of the province in compliance with a requisition of Maj. Gen. Gage, had agreed to raise and equip a thousand men exclusive of officers, to act in conjunction with the King's troops in such offensive operations as shall be carried on in the ensuing campaign against our Indian enemies.

As there were sixteen companies of fifty men in the service of the province he directed them to be recruited to fifty-three including officers, and four additional companies to be raised. This to be organized into a regiment of two battallions, to be called the Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, "under my command as Colonel there of," that is Colonel John Penn—each battallion to have a Lt. Col. Major, Adjutant, Quarter Master and Surgeon.

The commission authorizes Col. Francis to recruit "by beat of drum or otherwise;" to have no old men or boys or any who have infirmities, to enlist for not less twelve months, and three pounds bounty were offered the recruit.

There is among the archives a memorandum of Col. Bouquet for the equipment of the Pennsylvania Soldier's before they join the regulars. Among the directions are the following, which indicates how our John is determined to prosecute the war.

"It will be necessary to give early notice to the Troops that the Governor and the commissioners have agreed to allow three shillings per month to every soldier who brings a strong dog that will be judged proper to



employed in discovery and pursuing the savages, and recommend to procure as many as they can, not exceeding ten per company, each dog is to be tied and led by his master." In other words they might take along two hundred blood hounds and be allowed pay for them.

We will all be very much interested in this Regiment of Pennsylvania Foot, commanded by John Penn, Colonel; with the officers and men that joined it, with their exploits for twenty years hereafter.

## HALF A CENTURY AGO.

How Our County Flourished  
in the Forties.

### SNYDER AND UNION.

Before the Division of the Two Counties.—  
What the People Did in Those Earlier  
Days.—Mifflinburg and Hartleton Described.

In leafing over an old history published half a century ago, there were many things of interest found about our county. Perhaps a few extracts might be well received at this time. At least we can pause and for a moment compare the advances made in the five decades that have passed since that old historian made a record of the events of his day.

Union county was formerly a part of Northumberland, being separated from it in 1813. In 1840 it was bounded on the north by Lycoming, on the east by the Susquehanna, on the south by Juniata and on the west by Mifflin and Centre counties, and comprised what is now the counties of Union and Snyder. Its length was 26 miles, breadth 21, area in square miles, 550; in acres 352,000; in 1840, the population was nearly 23,000, having gained about 5,000 in a quarter of a century.

Mifflinburg was then called "Mifflinsburg," and the description of the town says it contained "nearly one hundred dwellings, two churches, Lutheran and Methodist, an Academy, incorporated at the time the town was erected into a borough April 14, 1827. In 1840, it contained 6 stores, 2 tanneries, 2 breweries, 2 potteries, 3 schools, 180 scholars and 704 inhabitants."

Up the valley, the next town deemed worthy of a description was "Hartleyton," said to be "A post town on the road to Potters Fort [in Centre County] from Mifflinburg, and six miles southwest of the latter, contains between 30 and 40 dwellings, several stores and taverns, and also a Lutheran church."

New Columbia is called "New Columbus," said to contain "about 30 dwellings, several stores and a tavern. It is 12 miles from New Berlin."

Under the head of "Education and Religion" a certain portion of the county, which is now wholly embraced within the present boundaries of Snyder, is touched up in the following manner:

"Education is a mere secondary matter with the great mass of the inhabitants, especially the agricultural portion of them. The cultivation of the soil is deemed, with many, of more importance than the improvement of the mind. The inhabitants of Beaver, Chapman, Middle Creek, Perry and Union townships, have not as yet seen proper to adopt the common school system."

There were, in 11 out of 17 school districts, 45 schools in operation, with a term of five months. Male teachers received \$20.17 per month, while the females were paid only \$9.83 per month. The sum paid out for instruction was \$3,567.74, the fuel and contingencies amounting to \$358.75.

At that time there were two furnaces in operation which produced 355 tons of cast iron. 8,000



lbs. of tobacco were raised the same year, while 18 distilleries and two breweries did a flourishing business, with an invested capital of \$15,500, employing 32 hands. Eight potteries were in operation, the value of whose product was over \$5,000. The wagon and carriage industry was represented by a capital of \$7,250 employing 58 hands, the value of the manufactured vehicles being \$18,800. Thirteen flouring mills manufactured 8,526 barrels of flour. Compared with the Buffalo Mills at the present day with its capacity of 300 barrels per day, there certainly has been a vast stride in the milling industry alone. 16 hands with a capital of \$3,500 invested produced hats and caps to the value of nearly \$8,000. The total amount of capital invested in all manufactures was nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Nearly all of the cloth and fabric consumed, was home made, the housewife during the winter months spin-

ning wool and flax, which later was woven into cloth on the home made looms, and finally sent to the fulling mills to be finished, ready to be cut into garments. There were 13 of these fulling mills in the county fifty years ago.

The hats and caps were nearly all manufactured at home—many will doubtless recall Schoch, the hatter, at New Berlin, and others can remember old Ruby and his wife, who skillfully made from the home grown rye stalks the straw hats for the community about Hartleton.

Some of the cures for diseases were as peculiar as they are strange to us now. Croup was then known as "phthisic." The popular cure was to take the child and place it against the door, post and mark it's height. Then a hole was bored at this point and a lock of the child's hair cut off, and put in the hole and closed up with a pine stopper. The belief was that when

the child had grown taller than the spot containing the hair, it would have outgrown danger from this particular disease. Many similar remedies can no doubt be vividly recalled by those who were boys and girls "in the Forties."

One of the customs of the day, and indeed widely observed throughout various parts of the country, was that of the absence of restriction placed upon the use of the distilled spirits. Every merchant had his barrel of pure whiskey made at the neighboring "still house," along with "Yankee rum" and "cordial" and a bottle or jug of this was always within easy reach, most likely on the counter, and every customer, no matter how small the purchase, was to take a hearty drink of "bit-ters."

During hay making and harvest there was scarcely a shade tree in the field that did not have under it a bottle or jug of the common beverage—whiskey. No doubt many would like to return to these old customs, but it is said the whiskey then distilled was something quite different from the angry, fiery stuff now sold over the bar. Be that as it may you will find the veteran of "the Forties" stoutly maintain that with the common and general use of whiskey in those days there was less drunkenness and debauchery than there is now, with all our restrictions.

Times and methods have changed since those days and but few of the hands that spun and toiled have been spared to behold the improvements made by modern science. But who would dare say that with all our boasted advantages and improvements we are any the happier or more contented than those who were the life and spirit of the days of "the Forties."



From, *News*

*Levittsburg Pa*

Date, *Dec 4. 1907*

## FORT AUGUSTA.

The Famous Old Battlement to  
be Preserved.

Old Fort Augusta, on the banks of the Susquehanna River, which did good service as one of the advance posts of civilization during the Indian troubles of a century and a half ago, is to be reclaimed as far as possible, and the lines locating the magazine, water well, bastions, stockades, with their blockhouses and the soldiers' barracks, together with the officers' and colonels' quarters, are now being retraced by Civil Engineer O. H. Ostrander, of Riverside.

Mrs. Amelia Goss, a woman of culture and means, the present owner of this historical spot, is deeply interested in the work of restoration, and has in her possession a copy of the fort draught, which was obtained from the British Museum in London, by Judge Rockefeller, a short time ago.

The original draught of old Fort Augusta was kept in the library of King George III, but in 1830 his son, George IV, presented it to the British Museum. By means of a copy now in Mrs. Goss' possession Engineer Ostrander will be enabled to retrace all of the old lines of the fort as well as to bring to light many interesting facts concerning this famous stronghold of the early English settlers in this country. Built in 1756, Fort Augusta was in command of Colonel James Burd, two decendants of whom reside in Sunbury. The waters of the north branch have encroached somewhat upon the site of the old stockades, and in order to prevent further damage of this nature a heavy retaining wall will be constructed along the river bank at this point.

The fort was located nearly opposite Packer's island, facing the mouth of the west branch, so that the Indians floating down stream from the forests in Northern Pennsylvania could be intercepted by the six four-pound brass cannon mounted there. The fortifications covered 124 square feet and were garrisoned by 400 troops during the frequent troubles with the Indians

and the stockade on each side of the fort extended down the river bank with its block houses a distance of about 125 feet and in addition to commanding the west branch, included a large scope on each side of the river.

The King's Highway, as the traveling road leading through the Shamokin valley from down the state was then known, passed on to Sunbury and Fort Augusta, and its vicinity was the scene of many exciting skirmishes between the early white settlers and the Indians. The pioneer history of this section of Pennsylvania is closely interwoven with old Fort Augusta, and it is highly important to future generations that its lines will be defined and fittingly marked.

From, *Telegraph*

*Mifflinburg Pa*

Date, *Jan 12. 1908*

## UNION COUNTY HISTORY

A Careful and Concisely Written  
Record of Events That Will  
Interest the People of Union  
County.

BY RICHARD V. B. LINCOLN, ESQ.,  
WHO HAS A FUND OF  
RELIABLE DATA.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

After having rested for five days at Punxsutawny we took our way to Kittanning. As this was to be the place of our permanent abode we here received our welcome, according to Indian custom. It consisted of three blows each on the back. They were, however,



administered with great mercy. Indeed we concluded that we were beaten merely in order to keep up an ancient custom, and not with the intention of injuring us. The Indians gave us enough to do. We had to tan leather, to make shoes, (moccasins,) to clear land, to plant corn, to cut down trees and build huts, to wash and to cook. The want of provisions, however, caused us the greatest sufferings. During all the time we were at Kittanning we had neither lard or salt; and sometimes we were forced to live on acorns, roots, grass and bark. There was nothing in the world to make this new sort of food palatable, excepting hunger itself. The month of December was the time of our arrival at Kittanning and we remained there until the month of September, 1756. In the month of September Colonel Armstrong with his men arrived and attacked Kittanning. Both of us happened to be in that part of it which lies on the other (right) side of the river (Allegheny.) We were immediately taken ten miles further into the interior, in order that we might have no chance of trying, on this occasion, to escape. The savages threatened to kill us. If the English had advanced this might have happened. For at that time the Indians were greatly in dread of Colonel Armstrong's corps. After the English had withdrawn, we were again brought back to Kittanning, which town had been burned to the ground. There we had the mournful opportunity of witnessing the cruel end of an English woman, who attempted to flee out of her captivity and to return to the settlements with Colonel Armstrong. Having been recaptured

by the savages and brought back to Kittanning, she was put to death in an unheard of way. First, they scalped her; next they laid burning splinters of wood here and there upon her body, and then they cut off her ears and fingers, forcing them into her mouth so that she had to swallow them. Amid such torments this woman lived from nine o'clock in the morning until toward sunset, when a French officer took compassion on her and put her out of her misery."

The narrative of these women is too lengthy to copy in detail; suffice it to say that in the following spring they were taken to an Indian town near the junction of the Shenango and Mahoning in Lawrence county, where they remained about a year and a half, engaged in the same kind of servile labor for their imperious lords, until after the defeat of the Indians at Fort Ligonier. This defeat caused great consternation among them; they hastily removed with their women and children, destroying and burning what they could not take with them, to the west side of the Muskingum river in Ohio, about one hundred and fifty miles further West. From this place, on the 16th of March, 1759, at 10 o'clock at night these two girls, accompanied by two men (Owen Gibson and David Breckenridge) started on a journey of several hundred miles through a wilderness without guide or trail, with scarcely any food, half naked, broken down by more than three years of hard slavery, the season wet and cold, rivers to cross, and no means of crossing them. When they reached the Muskingum they fortunately found a raft made by the Indians, which, after carrying them about a mile down the stream, landed

them on the other side. They then ran all that night and the next day, when they laid down to rest without venturing to make a fire. After many mishaps and several narrow escapes from drowning in crossing the Ohio river and some of its tributaries on frail rafts insufficient to carry them, and being compelled to spend four nights without fire, amidst rain and snow on account of Gibson having lost his flint and steel, they reached the Monongahela on the opposite side of the river from Fort Pitt on the evening of the last day of March.

After spending a day at Fort Pitt, they were sent under the protection of an escort to Fort Ligonier. On the 15th they left Ligonier under the protection of another escort for Fort Bedford, where they arrived in the evening of the next day and remained a week. From there they were transported in wagons to Harris's Ferry, and from there afoot by way of Lancaster to Philadelphia. Owen Gibson remained at Fort Bedford, and

David Breckenridge at Lancaster. The two girls arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th of May. They mentioned as among the prisoners they left in captivity Peter Lick and his two sons, John and William, Anna Breylinger, wife of the blacksmith Breylinger, Mary Ann Villars from French Switzerland, a girl of fifteen, who was captured with Marie LeRoy. Of the subsequent history of these people we can learn nothing except that the brother of Marie, who was left at Clearfield in captivity, subsequently was freed, and was living in Prince

George's county, Maryland, on the 19th of October, 1772, when he sold the LeRoy homestead to Andrew Pontius. Annie Marie LeRoy was living in Lancaster in 1764, when she again made affidavit respecting her capture. Jesse Lukens, when surveying there in 1770, speaks of passing by LeRoy's old bake oven. In after years, in clearing land in the neighborhood of LeRoy's some gold coins were found which gave rise to rumors that money was buried somewhere on the premises. Various nocturnal expeditions were gotten up to search for the hidden treasure but without success. The searchers did not have the magic wand to break the spell of the enchantment of the beings having it in charge.

At the western side of the township, on Penns creek, a survey was made for John Harris, February 23d, 1769, on a warrant of 1755. This survey included the Smith improvement made by a settler of 1754, named Andrew Smith. Harris sold this property to Christian Shively of Lancaster Co., in 1773, who in turn conveyed it to his son Christian in 1775, who was at that time already settled upon it. Next east was the Thomas Smith survey, made August 12th, 1775, on which Joseph Green owned a mill a few years later, built by John Nees. In 1781 he is assessed with a grist mill and saw mill there. In the course of time it became the property of Hugh Bellas, an eminent lawyer of Sunbury, and was long known as Bellas's mill for many years after any grain was ground there. The property is now owned by George Rearick, and the crumb-



ling remains of the old mills were all ruthlessly swept away by the great flood of 1889.

Mr. Green was a surveyor and dealt largely in lands. He also took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle; at that time he lived about a mile southeast of Mifflinburg, (Thomas' mill). On May 1st, 1782, he was captain of a company which was out in defence of the frontier against the Indians. Being compelled by the stress of circumstances to part with his mill properties, he went further up Penns creek into Hartley township and built a saw mill on the south side of the creek, near the mouth of Weiker Run, where he died in 1802, buried at the Lewis graveyard. The late Joseph Green of Lewisburg was one of his grandsons. East of the Thomas Smith survey (Green's) came the James Watson survey, on warrant of October 14, 1772, surveyed October 31st, 1774. On this tract a saw mill was erected in 1781, and a grist mill in 1786. In 1793 it became the property of Christopher Seebold, and has been since then continuously owned by a Seebold and known as Seebold's mill. For the last half dozen or more years the mill has ceased to have an existence, and is to be numbered among the things that were, and are not. The Thomas Craig, north of the Thomas Smith, was surveyed Aug. 13th, 1769, on a warrant of August 10th, 1767. It was owned by Thomas Barber in 1796. East of the Craig was the Thomas Paschall, surveyed October 8th, 1772. East of the latter the George Ryne, surveyed August 14th, 1769. Later Paschall Lewis owned the northern half of these two surveys, and Thomas

Mathers the southern half. The Edward Lee survey, owned in 1796 by Robert Barber, Esq., called the White Springs tract, was an old improvement of 1755, owned by John Harris, and surveyed by Col. John Armstrong in 1755, resurveyed by William Maclay in February, 1769. New Berlin is located on the east end of the John Ord survey, made the 10th of April, 1769, and the west end of the George Albrecht, surveyed Dec. 19th, 1771.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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### LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

The David Davis, formerly the Hoy farms, now John R. Mench and others, was surveyed June 13th, 1771, and purchased by Philip Hoy in February, 1773. John Hoy, the elder, owned it in 1799. Part of that purchase has been owned by a Hoy from that time to the present. At the northeast end of the township lay the John Philip DeHaas, one of the officers' surveys of 1769.

Limestone township had quite a number of settlers within its bounds before the American Revolution. Robert Barber, Esq., then living



in Lancaster county, built a house on his White Spring tract in the fall of 1772, and his tenant, John Scott, occupied it as early as 1773.

In the assessment of 1775, for Buffalo township, Northumberland county, the oldest one extant, appear the following names, which can be identified as residents in what is now Limestone township, viz: John Clarke, Joseph Green, Philip Hoy, Adam Colpetzer, James Moore, George Overmeier, Sr., Daniel Lewis, John McCashan, Samuel Mathers, John Mitchell, John Nees, Andrew Pontius, John Rearick, Adam Smith, Michael Snyder, John Scott, Christian Shively, David Smith, Patrick Watson, Michael Shirtz.

Captain John Clarke of the Revolution lived on the first farm west of Mifflinburg, the buildings being on the south side of the turnpike, it being the Lieut. Askey tract of the officers' surveys. He was living there some years before the war. In 1775 he is assessed with fifty acres of cleared land, two horses, three cows, six sheep, one slave and one servant. In 1774 he was one of the Grand Jurors at the Northumberland county court. In 1776 he left the valley in command of a company in Col. Philip Cole's battalion of Northumberland County Associators, was engaged in some of the skirmishes with the British subsequent to the battles at Trenton and Princeton, which had taken place before his company joined the army of Gen. Washington. The company, as such, served about three and a half months. A daughter of Captain Clarke married David Watson, an early settler in the valley. She was the mother of the late John C., David and William Watson, well known residents of West Buffalo township.

Captain Clarke died Feb. 22d, 1802, in his 73d year; his wife Florence died in 1807, aged 76 years. Both are buried in the Lewis graveyard. The Clarke farm next passed into the hands of Jacob Brobst, who lived there until his death in 1825. In 1815-16 he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected for the session of 1816-17 with Ner Middleswarth for his colleague, but became insane before the meeting of the General Assembly, and did not take his seat, neither did he ever recover his reason. The path from his house up to the ridge behind it, which the poor old man tramped in his delirium, was visible for many years after his death. The following extract from a letter of Governor Snyder to George Kremer of Lewisburg, then a rising Democratic politician, under date of Nov. 24th, 1816, has reference to the misfortune of Mr. Brobst: "I should like much to see you pitted against that fiend Lieb, in the house of representatives; but unless Brobst resigns, I cannot see how the speaker could constitutionally issue a writ for the election of another. A writ of lunacy could be awarded by the Court of Union county, and thereupon a writ might issue for a new election. The people might memorialize the house, that through mental derangement, the act of God, one of their representatives is disqualified to represent the *wisdom of the county*. This, accompanied by certificates from regular bred physicians, Doctors Dougal, VanVazah, &c., would undoubtedly bring the question fairly before the house and a precedent established in his case, if there is not one already in this country or England. But if he has



an interval or samty, this might be embraced to procure his resignation. Thus all difficulty would be removed, and make room for your election, which, I suppose, would be certain if the Longstown interest does not oppose you. Whatever may be done, it will be important to keep out of view his having been mad before his election, or that the people were so who elected him." Mr. Brobst did not have a lucid interval, he did not resign, and Kremer was not elected, and so the whole responsibility of representing the county of Union rested upon the broad shoulders of Mr. Middleswarth. After the death of Mr. Brobst, Dr. James Smith of Mifflinburg, who was married to the daughter and only child of Brobst, became the owner of the

farm. He died in 1826, leaving a widow and children. The farm, or at least a portion of it, still remains in the Smith family. Mr. Oscar W. Smith, a grandson of Dr. Smith, resides in and owns the old historic Brobst mansion with its surrounding acres. Dr., Smith left sons Jacob, Charles D. William, John B., and James, and several daughters. Of these sons, Jacob lived and died in Hartley township, the owner of a large farm, now divided into four, to wit: Henry Dorman's, Sam'l E. Braucher's, Samuel C. Shirk's and H. E. Smith's, the latter one of his sons. Several of Jacob's sons went west; one, John D., died near Hartleton; one lives in Millmont. William, another son of Dr. Smith, died on his farm in Lewis township on the turnpike about a mile east of Hartleton. J. R. Smith, the furniture dealer of Milton, is one of William's sons. John B. died in 1859, the owner of the Brobst-Smith

farm, where his son Oscar now lives. Charles D. kept tavern in Hartleton and died there in 1844. James, the Doctor's youngest son, went to Illinois. Others of the Smith family reside in Hartley, Lewis, Hartleton, Mifflinburg and other parts of the county, as well as in several states of the far West.

Another of the settlers in Limestone prior to 1775 was George Overmeier, who lived about a mile west of New Berlin, where the late Joseph Seebold lived. He was a member of the first grand jury of Northumberland county, and also a Captain in the war of the Revolution. He died in 1806. To his son Jacob he bequeathed his rifle and shot pouch carried during the war. He had a large family of children.

John Nees lived along Penns creek and built a small mill there, afterwards Green's, Stees's, Bellas', &c.

John McCashan lived on the John Philip DeHaas survey, in the northeast corner of the township.

John Rearick lived near to Wehr's. He was also one of the grand jurors at the first court of Northumberland county, held at Fort Augusta in May, 1772.

Adam Smith lived near to the Mathers' place, (Longinus Walter's,) his descendants of the third and fourth generations still occupy the old place or its vicinity.

David Smith lived on Robert Barber's land, and after the erection of the mill at White Springs became the first miller there.

Andrew Pontius, in 1772, became the owner of the LeRoy place, (the scene of the Indian massacre of 1755,) which he afterwards sold to John Stees. It remained in the Stees family for many years, and for a long time John Stees carried



on a distillery there. It is now (at least part of it) owned by the heirs of Isaac Slenker of New Berlin.

Philip Hoy was located east of the LeRoy or Pontius place. He came there in 1773 and in 1775 had twelve acres of land under cultivation. His descendants still own part of his original domain.

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### LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

The names of Daniel Lewis and Samuel Mathers appear in the assessment of 1775. The wife of Daniel Lewis was Margaret, a relative of Thomas Paschall of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a great amount of land. She was married three times; first to a man named Watson, by whom she had sons Jesse, James, (who built the Seebold mill,) and John, all settlers in the valley; second, to a man named Mathers, by whom she had sons Samuel and Thomas Mathers, also early settlers; and third, to Daniel Lewis, father of Paschall. In 1785 the name of Daniel Lewis disappears from the assessment list and that of Paschall Lewis appears in its stead. The burying ground called Lewis' grave yard, in which a great many of the early settlers found their last resting place,

takes its name from the elder Lewis on whose ground it was situated. Paschall Lewis died in 1820, aged sixty years. His children were Margaret, married to Thomas Clingan of Kelly township; Mary, married to Samuel Wright, who, about 1843, removed to Stephenson county, Ill.; Sarah, married to James Merrill of New Berlin, a leading lawyer of his day; Elizabeth, married to Robert Candor, Esq., of White Deer Mills; and Amelia, married to Samuel Keise of Columbia, Pa. The Thomas and Paschall and George Ryne surveys had been owned by Daniel Lewis in his lifetime and remained undivided, as far as the giving of title papers was concerned, until in 1809 Paschall Lewis became the owner of the northern part of the tracts, and Thomas Mathers of the southern part. The Lewis property remained a long time after the death of Paschall in the occupancy of Samuel Wright, a son-in-law, who eventually removed to Illinois, and the farm was then sold some years afterwards (1847) to Samuel Pellman, whose son David W. is the present owner. The Mathers portion of the Paschall and Ryne surveys is now owned by Longinus Walter, who a few years ago tore down the venerable stone mansion built in 1802; and by Peter Bingaman, who has the eastern portion of it.

John Scott was a tenant on the Barber lands at the time of the Revolution, as was also Patrick Watson. The latter had his cabin on the elevated land a little east of the school house below the White Springs mill. In the spring of 1780 a party of Indians made a descent on the dwelling of Watson, shot and scalped his mother, and so shot Watson through the body.



Christian Shively, who lived near by, having heard the shots went to Watson's cabin where he found Mrs. Watson lying on the floor scalped, and a dog licking her bloody head. She was still alive but unable to speak; and in reply to his questions about Patrick, made motions which he understood to mean that Patrick had gone up the run. He, accordingly, went in search of him up the run and found him near the White Spring, where he had stopped to take a drink, not knowing that he was wounded until in drinking he discovered the water he drank running out through his wound. He died there in a short time. He and his mother are buried in the Lewis graveyard, and are among the earliest interments there. Patrick Watson was an uncle to David, William and John C. Watson, former well known citizens of West Buffalo township.

Christian Shively, who came from Lancaster county, had purchased the John Harris survey, an improvement of 1755, near the mouth of the White Spring run; was living there before the commencement of the war. He did not leave at the time of the Big Runaway of 1778, and had hoped to remain undisturbed with his family at the place which he had selected as his home. He was aware, however, of the danger incurred by remaining; and on one occasion before the killing of the Watsons, having occasion to go to a so-called fort near to where the town of New Berlin now is, he hid his wife and two children in his corn patch, with the direction to remain there until his return. During his absence Mrs. Shively not feeling

secure in the protection of the growing corn, had left the corn patch and waded over Penns creek and hidden herself and children in the thicket of bushes at the foot of Jacks mountain, and while there in hiding she saw two Indians going up the mountain at a short distance from her, but fortunately without being discovered by them. After seeing the Indians she was afraid to leave her hiding place. Mr. Shively, after his return to his home, went to the corn patch where he supposed his household treasures were concealed, and after having

searched it over and over without avail, was on the point of giving up the search in despair, when he heard the faint wail of a child which seemed to come from the opposite side of the creek. He then crossed over the creek, found them and accompanied them to their cabin. After the murder of the Watsons he set about making preparations for his departure from the settlement. He buried his stove in the soft boggy ground which skirted the run, expecting that the day would come when he would return and exhume it. He made a raft of logs, tied together with hickory withes, upon which he placed his wife and children, and floated with them down Penns creek. After the war was over and safety again assured, he returned and found some apple trees which he had planted before his hegira bending under their weight of fruit; but the concealed stove for many years eluded all attempts to find it. Many and many a time did the old gentleman in after years, with his stick in hand, go over the meadow prodding it at every point where he thought the errant stove might be concealed, until at



After years of persistent search, was struck and brought forth to the light of day. Mr. Shively lived to an extreme old age, dying in 1842, aged almost 92 years. He had sons, Daniel, who moved to Ohio; Christian, who moved to Clarion county, Pa.; George, who lived and died on the old place in 1854, where Jacob S. Shively, a grandson of the settler of ante-revolutionary times, now lives; John, who died in 1862, aged nearly 86 years, at the place where Martin Bingaman now lives, near Penns creek, where he also had a saw mill on the south side of the creek, now the property of George Rearick. The saw mill was destroyed by the unprecedented flood of 1889; another son was Henry, who had a tannery below the White Spring mill. He was found dead.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

An old Indian was killed by a young girl in what is now Limestone township under the following

circumstances: On July 14th, 1780, a man named Baltzer Klinesmith, who lived on the other side of the mountain which separates Buffalo Valley from the valley in which New Berlin is situated, started to the harvest field in company with his two daughters, Catharine and Elizabeth, aged 18 and 16 years respectively, and while on their way were met by a band of Indians, who killed and scalped the father and took the girls prisoners, and brought them to the spring on the north side of the mountain just outside of the bounds of the present borough of New Berlin. There they staid all night. The next day the Indians went out on a scout, leaving the girls in the charge of an old Indian, who busied himself in cleaning and drying the bloody scalp of the murdered Klinesmith, in the presence of his daughters. After he had finished his job to his satisfaction, as it had commenced to rain, he sat down under a sapling, leaning his back against it, and directed the girls by motions to gather brush to cover a sack of flour which stood near by and thus protect it from the rain. Whilst the girls were thus employed the old Indian fell asleep and began to nod. The younger girl, Elizabeth, seeing this, picked up an axe which lay by the side of the old Indian, and motioning to her sister to run, she sent the axe crashing into the skull and brain of the old man and ran. The old man gave a fearful yell, which was heard by the other Indians who were on their return. The girls separated as they ran. The returning Indians espied Catharine as she was running; they gave a yell, and started in pursuit of her, and shot at her just as she

was springing over the trunk of a prostrate tree that had been torn out by its roots. The ball entered below the right shoulder blade, and came out at her side. She bore the scars of this wound to her dying day. Finding that she was wounded, and that the tree which she had sprang over, offered a convenient hiding place, she crept under the trunk of the tree and close to it, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing and hearing the Indians passing over the tree or log under which she lay, and continuing their pursuit of her. Elizabeth had in the meantime reached Beatty's field, and given the alarm. The reapers, as was the custom then, had their rifles near at hand, which they immediately grasped and went in search of the Indians and Catharine. The Indians escaped, and Catharine was found; she was much weakened from loss of blood, but she had taken off her apron and with it staunched the blood of her wounds. She soon recovered and lived to survive two husbands. She first married Daniel Campbell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and had by him two children: John, who died near Mifflinburg, and Anne, who married Samuel B. Barber, and emigrated with him to Stephenson county, Illinois.

Daniel Campbell died April 22d, 1793. Her next husband was Robert Chambers, who lived at the place long owned by Samuel Pellman, now owned by Aaron Klose of Mifflinburg, and occupied by his son-in-law, Samuel Bingaman. She also survived him. There are probably still living in the vicinity of White Springs and Mifflinburg

persons who have heard Mrs. Chambers relate with her own lips this thrilling adventure of her youth. In 1838, Moses Van Campen, a celebrated Indian fighter, then living in the State of New York, applied to the U. S. government for a pension by a petition which is full of interest. From this petition the following extract is made, as it is very reasonably supposed to refer to the party of Indians of which the murderers of Klinesmith were a part:

"In the summer of 1780, a man was taken prisoner in Buffalo Valley and escaped. He came in and reported there were about three hundred Indians on the Sinnemahoning, hunting and laying in a store of provisions; and would make a descent on the frontiers; that they would divide into small parties, attack the whole chain of the frontier, at the same time on the same day. Colonel Hunter selected a party of five to reconnoitre, viz: Captain Campbell, Peter and Michael Grove, Lieut. Cramer and myself. The party was called the Grove party. We took with us several days' provisions and proceeded up the West Branch with much caution and care. We reached the Sinnemahoning but found nothing but old tracks. We went up the Sinnemahoning until we were satisfied

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**LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.**

The Barber family is of English origin. Robert Barber came from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1700, and settled at Chester, Pa. He was a married man but childless. At his death he left his property to his two nephews, Robert, 2d, and Thomas Barber. Thomas never came to America, but Robert came alone in 1714 and took possession of all the property left by his uncle. After his arrival he was married to Hannah Tidmarsh, who had also come from England. They removed to Hempfield (now Columbia) on the east bank of the Susquehanna river in 1728, where he had purchased one thousand acres of land, and resided there upon the organization of the county of Lancaster in 1729. In anticipation of that place being selected as the county seat of the new county, he had erected a log jail. His hopes in this respect were disappointed, the town of Lancaster being awarded the coveted prize by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. He was the first Sheriff of Lancaster county and a member of the Society of Friends or as they are commonly called Quakers. In August, 1772, Barber bought of Reuben Haines the Edward Lee warrantee and improvement. This was an old improvement of 1755, owned by John Harris, and surveyed in 1755 by Col. John Armstrong, re-surveyed by William Maclay in February, 1769, before the opening of the land office to the general public. He also owned

the Thomas Craig survey of 1769, immediately south of the Edward Lee. A house was built at the head of the White Springs and placed in the hands of a tenant, John Scott, for a term of years (seven.) About 1784 or 1785 Robert Barber, 4th, in America, and his brother Thomas Barber, grandsons of Robert Barber, the 1st Sheriff of Lancaster county, removed to Buffalo Valley; the former settling at the White Spring, the latter on the Thomas Craig survey, further south. Robert Barber was married to Sarah Boude; Thomas Barber to Mary Boude, and their neighbor Paschall Lewis to Elizabeth Boude—all sisters and daughters of a highly respected Lancaster county family. In 1791 Robert Barber erected a saw mill on his premises which has gone out of existence many years ago. November 29th, 1792, he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace by Governor Mifflin. (Justices of the Peace were then appointed by the Governor and their term of office was for as long as they behaved themselves well.) In 1793 he had a distillery, and in 1797 built the first grist mill on White Springs Run, still in existence, and doing duty as a manufactory for flour, chop, &c., and now owned by William Dreiblebis. This mill was for many years known as the "little mill" or "Barber's little mill," from the fact that Robert Barber, a son of Robert Barber, Esq., of White Springs, was the owner of the mill on Penns creek, later known as Ruhl's, Knauer's and now Grove & Halfpenny's, a mill of greater size and capacity. Robert Barber was born August 28th, 1751, and died November 27th, 1841, being at the time of his death a little more than ninety-one years old.



His wife, (Sarah Boude,) had died in 1818, aged sixty-five years; both interred in the Lewis graveyard. Upon the final distribution of his estate, which was made a few years ago, it was divided among sixty-eight descendants: thirty-three living grandchildren, and thirty-five living children of nine deceased grandchildren; of which distributees forty-five were living in the Western States, nearly all of them the heads of families, and representing the States of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Dakotahs. His descendants at that time exceeded three hundred, a large portion of whom are living to-day in the vicinity of the old homestead. The children of Robert Barber and Sarah Boude were, sons Thomas, Samuel, Robert and James, daughters Mary, married to Joseph Chambers; Sally, married to Benjamin Chambers; Elizabeth, Ellen and Hannah. The three daughters last named never married, and lived in the ancestral home until their death, and the other two married to the Chambers, died within sight of the place where they had been reared. Of the sons, Robert and James, with their families moved to Illinois nearly sixty years ago. Thomas and Samuel had parts of their father's original property, where they lived and reared their families. Samuel's farm with its stately stone mansion is still in the Barber family, it being part of the estate of his son Thomas V., lately deceased.

Samuel Barber married Mary VanValzah, a daughter of Doctor Robert VanValzah of Buffalo X Roads, a physician of very extensive practice. Samuel Barber was a man of positive convictions, with the courage to avow and ability to defend them. He was one of the pioneers and most prominent advocates of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks in the county. He died March 24th, 1846, in his sixtieth year. His wife died Feb. 24th, one month earlier in the same year; both died of erysipelas. They had eight sons and three daughters—(1) James, married to a Miss Chamberlin, moved to Illinois about 1840; (2) Robert B., married to Jane Forster, a daughter of John Forster, a member of the well known mercantile firm of Duncan and Forster of Aaronsburg, Pa.; Samuel S., married to Emmeline Forster, a sister of Jane; (4) Thomas V., married to Gertrude Woolsey of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; (5) John V., married to Elizabeth Reznor, daughter of James Reznor of Lewis township; (6) William B., married to Agnes Reznor, a sister of Elizabeth; (7) Joseph, who went West soon after the decease of his parents; (8) Edward, who died in his youth at home. Of these sons John V. and William B. alone survive; both are living in Mifflinburg, having retired from the active pursuits of life. Samuel S. and Thomas V. died in Mifflinburg, to which place they had removed, leaving their farms to be worked by their sons. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married James D. Chamberlin and with him removed to Toledo, Ohio, between

1857 and 1860; Sarah, married Samuel Chamberlin, a brother of James D. They, too, went West; Mary married John Hayes of West Buffalo, a son of Robert G. H. Hayes, Esq., and grandson of the early settler, surveyor John Hayes. All these sons of Samuel Barber were leading men in the communities in which they lived and took an active part in public affairs. They were also outspoken politicians of the Democratic faith.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

















